

PROTECT AMERICANS

Senate Debate on Armenian Resolutions.

VIGOROUS SPEECH BY FRYE

Bitter Arrangement of Great Britain's Course Toward the United States.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—After a brief but stirring debate the senate today agreed to the concurrent resolution urging decisive action by the European powers against Turkey and pledging to the President the support of congress in the most vigorous action he may take for the protection of Americans in Turkey and the redress for injuries to American persons and property.

Cullom of Illinois, who presented the resolution, urged its adoption in a speech which set forth the startling extent of the massacres, the greatest in the history of the world, the senator said. Blanchard of Louisiana spoke in the same line. The climax of the debate was reached when Mr. Frye of Maine supported the resolution in a speech which aroused great enthusiasm from the galleries for its expressions of sympathy with the Armenians and for its bitter arraignment of Great Britain's course toward Armenia.

Mr. Frye proceeded to show the great amount of American capital invested in Christian missions in Turkey. And yet, said he, six millions of invested American capital in Turkey was held up. The American college at Harpoot was burned and the American directors were compelled to flee for their lives.

"If I had my way," said Mr. Frye, "after these European powers had stood eyeing each other for so long, I would have sent a congressional memorial to Russia and said to that great power, 'Take Armenia into your possession and protect those Christians, and the United States will stand behind you with all its power and resources.'"

He cared nothing of the reports of the United States that all due protection was being extended by Turkey. Information of absolute reliability, he said, showed that the massacres continued, and American property was being jeopardized day after day. They were receiving no protection.

Mr. Mills interrupted to state that he had personal knowledge of the activities of United States Minister Terrell and the secretary of the information he gave. Mr. Frye responded by asking Mr. Mills what Great Britain would have done if a British college worth \$1,000,000 had been destroyed and the British occupants had been compelled to flee for their lives. Would Great Britain have done it?

Mr. Mills answered that the Senator (Frye) meant war, and he did not know but it would be best to send our ships abroad and, like Jefferson, better do the duties of the pirates.

Resuming, Mr. Frye spoke of Great Britain's course with bitter sarcasm. Great Britain had been the steadfast enemy of the United States since the first day of its existence. At every opportunity, Great Britain had for years taunted the United States for attacking the slaves, and yet when the north struck at slavery, the United States government for no reason but to have the confederacy as her customer.

Great Britain had never shown the slightest friendship for the United States. All now Great Britain stood stilly by when she had the power to stop these barbarities. Mr. Frye proceeded with much vigor and earnestness to say, if necessary, he would order the American ships to sail up the Dardanelles, regardless of the European alliance, and when in front of Constantinople demand, as we then might, the protection of people within the Sultan's dominion.

He declared that there was one quality of the English government which he admired. England, he said, protects her citizens at all times and under all circumstances.

Mr. Frye proceeded to show that the United States was strong enough and quite as willing to England to protect its citizens, who live and are property were in England. All he asked, he said, was that we should make England our model in this one respect, and then American citizens would be safe in Turkey or elsewhere.

All followed commending the utterance of Mr. Frye, and saying that, compared with these, the senate resolutions were emasculated and feeble. He contended for a stronger expression, and urged that we should display our force in a manner which would be a lesson to the world.

He spoke briefly of the necessity for moderation, and urged that extreme utterances be deterred until the danger of the danger that the missionaries in Turkey were in, and also in view of the fact that Miss Barton, with the Red Cross in her hand, was now on her way to Armenia.

Mr. Allen, Populist of Nebraska, interposed an objection.

Mr. Call offered an amendment to the Armenian resolution to the effect that "That humanity and religion, and the principles on which all civilization rests demand that civilized governments should by peaceful negotiations, or if necessary, by force of arms, prevent and suppress the cruelties and massacres inflicted on Armenian subjects of Turkey by the establishment of a government of their own people, with such guarantees of the civilized powers of its authority and permanence as shall be adequate to the situation."

On Jones' motion it was then agreed that when the senate adjourns today it be to next Monday. He also gave notice that on Thursday next he would request the senate to remain in session until a vote was had on the silver bill.

Thornton, Republican of Nebraska, gave notice that he would address the senate on the Monroe Doctrine on Tuesday next.

The free coinage bill was then laid before the senate and Baker, Republican of Kansas, addressed the senate in support of an amendment offered by him to confine the coinage of silver to the American product. Baker divided the various money ranks into gold and bimetallic, silver, nickel, and copper, and to the last class, and declared it to be his opinion that the question of tariff and finance would be settled unaided and alone by the Republican party.

Concerning the coinage of silver, the senator said it would give employment to idle laborers and would lead to the general healthful expansion of our primary or secondary money.

A bill was passed disposing of abandoned land of the Fort Assinibola military reservation, Montana, and for the relief of settlers thereon.

The senate, after a brief executive session, adjourned at 4:15 p. m. until Monday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—There were no important incidents at the night session of the house which was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills. About twelve bills were passed, among them one to pension the widow of the late General Wm. Cogswell of Massachusetts at \$75 per month. This bill has passed the senate.

RAILROAD BUILDING.

Progress of the Southern Pacific's Coast Division.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 24.—The Southern Pacific Company has offered to build a branch line into Lompoc from a point on the main line where it crosses the Santa Ynez river, proving the people will present the company with a complete right of way between the two points.

It was announced at the general office of the company today that the coast division would be in operation to point eleven miles below Guadalupe on February 1st. A station, to be known as Camanche, will be established at this place. By the 1st of May at the latest, the road will be in operation to the south side of the Santa Ynez river, where a station to be known as Lompoc Junction, will be established. Lompoc Junction is twenty-six miles south of Guadalupe, the present terminus of the coast division, and it is from this point that the Southern Pacific proposes to build a branch line into Lompoc, a distance of eight miles, provided it can get a right of way free.

May Appoint His Brother.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 24.—The Chronicle says that Governor Budd, who returned to Stockton tonight, is considering the feasibility of appointing his brother, John Budd, to a position on the board of regents of the state university. In March the term of Timothy Phelps and C. Bartlett will expire. The successor of Phelps will have sixteen years to serve and of Bartlett four years. It is understood that Phelps is to be re-appointed, notwithstanding the fact that he is a Republican.

Silver Party Committee Meeting.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—At a meeting today of the finance committee of the new Silver party organized at yesterday's conference, General A. J. Warner was made permanent chairman and L. M. Ramsey of St. Louis a member of the sub-committee for the south. Mr. Frye responded by asking Mr. Mills what Great Britain would have done if a British college worth \$1,000,000 had been destroyed and the British occupants had been compelled to flee for their lives. Would Great Britain have done it?

THE DAYS OF GOLD.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CALIFORNIA PIONEERS.

Forty-Niners Relate Their Adventures in Crossing the Plains and Rounding the Horn.

CHICAGO, January 24.—Seventy old forty-niners, with their wives and daughters, met at the Sherman house today, the occasion being the seventh annual banquet and business meeting of the Western Association of Pioneers, held in commemoration of the discovery of gold in California.

Adison Ballard, who went to the gold fields in 1849, presided, calling the meeting to order with a gavel made in the old days of the mining days at Hangtown and Bodine's mine.

After the routine business was transacted, the members sat down to the banquet and exchanged reminiscences of the days of gold and the adventures in crossing the plains or rounding the horn. One member, E. G. Crane, walked all the way in 1859. The oldest member is Benjamin R. Nickerson of Chicago, 85 years of age. He is the only surviving member of the California legislature.

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HARRISON'S ARGUMENT

In the California Irrigation Case.

DEFENDING THE WRIGHT LAW

The State Should Undertake to Control the Water Supply in the Interest of Its People.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—The supreme court room was the center of attraction at the capital today. The news that ex-President Harrison would appear in the California irrigation case drew thousands through the mud and rain to the capital and for two hours before noon the halls were thronged and the doors besieged. Owing to the limited space in the old senate chamber where the supreme court sits, few persons gained admission. In the court room some of the most prominent men in the country including Joseph Choate, Harrison took a seat at the table immediately in front of the chief justice and became the target of all eyes. It was his first public appearance in Washington since he left the White House three years ago. His appearance had changed but slightly. The careworn look had disappeared, and time seemingly had dealt kindly with him. He consulted his notes freely while ex-Chief Justice Rhodes, who presided, was speaking. There was a great array of legal talent on both sides of the case.

Mr. Harrison appeared as special counsel in the case in favor of annulling the constitutionality of the Wright act, representing interested bondholders. The regular counsel in favor of sustaining the law were Judge Rhodes, J. J. Wright of California, and Dillon of New York, and against them Joseph Choate of New York, R. H. Bond and George H. Maxwell of California.

Mr. Harrison entered upon his argument as soon as Judge Rhodes had finished. He stood at the table, and with his coat thrown back and hands plunged at times in his pocket, and at others resting his hands on the table, he spoke with an earnestness and an air of what might be almost termed pugacity that is characteristic of the ex-President. His voice seemed weak at first, but he soon grew stronger and his argument proceeded. In opening he wasted no time, but he went to the heart of the contention at once.

In battle, he said, after the words had been studied and the decision in the case, the issue was fought out in a very narrow compass. The details of the case had been exhaustively placed before the court, he said, and he would therefore confine himself to what he regarded as the vital points in the case.

That part he regarded as vital. It was proper that the state should undertake to control the water supply in the interest of its people, and to the taxing power of the state out of its treasury, he said, he would not object.

Mr. Harrison called attention to the vast interests hanging on the decision in the case, and to the fact that the state, as a taxpayer, was a member of the case. The state, he said, was a party to the case, and he would not object to its being so.

He thought there were a few general principles and a few subordinate ones growing out of decisions of the supreme court which were applicable to the present case. These he regarded as tax cases, as a matter of fact, and he would not object to their being so.

He referred to steps taken to see what could be done with the arid lands, and said these lands were valuable without water. Under the ordinary law of the United States, he said, he would not object to their being so.

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Business at a Standstill—Enormous Increase of Crime—Gomez' Condition.

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Besides, according to the reports from the front, he is being sharply pushed by the Spanish troops, and is getting little rest now, day or night. The effect is that his movements can now be marked by a trail of tired-out or lame horses which the insurgents leave behind them. The opinion is expressed here that the insurgents are in desperate straits, and that Gomez now awaits everything depends upon the safe arrival in the province of Havana of the eastern or second army of insurgents, under General Juan Maceo and Raul.

Gomez yesterday for a time appeared half inclined to risk a decisive engagement with the Spanish troops. He was bivouacked at the village of Piazuela, not far from Quivicana, south of this city. Colonel Galvez, commander of the Spanish troops at Quivicana, gathered together all the government troops available and moved with a strong column upon the enemy. The latter camped in a mountainous region, and the approach of the Spanish troops, after half an hour's fighting, during which a number were killed and wounded on both sides, Gomez suddenly divided his forces into two columns and commenced to retreat. One of the insurgent columns retreated southward to the Lagoon district and the other toward Batabano.

Colonel Linares pushed on after Gomez's column, and the result was a sharp battle. The Spanish troops were started in pursuit of Gomez's forces, and the latter were driven back to the Lagoon district and the other toward Batabano.

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TABLE

ABLE LINEN

We carry the Table Linen stock of Central California.

We buy our Table Linens direct from the manufacturers. We pay no jobbers' profits.

We underbuy; we undersell all competitors.

Cream Table Linen, all linen, 25c a yard.

Cream Table Linen, all linen, 35c a yard.

Cream Table Linen, 60 inches wide, made by the York Street Manufacturing Company, Belfast, 50c a yard.

Cream Table Linen, 60 inches wide, damask finish, 60c a yard.

Cream Table Linen, 62 inches wide, damask finish, Belfast manufacture, 75c a yard.

Cream Table Linen 72 inches wide

Special : Values

—IN—

Bleached Table Linen.

Bleached Table Linen, all linen, 50 inches wide, 50s and 60s, 100s and 120s, 140s and 160s, 180s and 200s, 220s and 240s, 260s and 280s, 300s and 320s, 340s and 360s, 380s and 400s, 420s and 440s, 460s and 480s, 500s and 520s, 540s and 560s, 580s and 600s, 620s and 640s, 660s and 680s, 700s and 720s, 740s and 760s, 780s and 800s, 820s and 840s, 860s and 880s, 900s and 920s, 940s and 960s, 980s and 1000s, 1020s and 1040s, 1060s and 1080s, 1100s and 1120s, 1140s and 1160s, 1180s and 1200s, 1220s and 1240s, 1260s and 1280s, 1300s and 1320s, 1340s and 1360s, 1380s and 1400s, 1420s and 1440s, 1460s and 1480s, 1500s and 1520s, 1540s and 1560s, 1580s and 1600s, 1620s and 1640s, 1660s and 1680s, 1700s and 1720s, 1740s and 1760s, 1780s and 1800s, 1820s and 1840s, 1860s and 1880s, 1900s and 1920s, 1940s and 1960s, 1980s and 2000s, 2020s and 2040s, 2060s and 2080s, 2100s and 2120s, 2140s and 2160s, 2180s and 2200s, 2220s and 2240s, 2260s and 2280s, 2300s and 2320s, 2340s and 2360s, 2380s and 2400s, 2420s and 2440s, 2460s and 2480s, 2500s and 2520s, 2540s and 2560s, 2580s and 2600s, 2620s and 2640s, 2660s and 2680s, 2700s and 2720s, 2740s and 2760s, 2780s and 2800s, 2820s and 2840s, 2860s and 2880s, 2900s and 2920s, 2940s and 2960s, 2980s and 3000s, 3020s and 3040s, 3060s and 3080s, 3100s and 3120s, 3140s and 3160s, 3180s and 3200s, 3220s and 3240s, 3260s and 3280s, 3300s and 3320s, 3340s and 3360s, 3380s and 3400s, 3420s and 3440s, 3460s and 3480s, 3500s and 3520s, 3540s and 3560s, 3580s and 3600s, 3620s and 3640s, 3660s and 3680s, 3700s and 3720s, 3740s and 3760s, 3780s and 3800s, 3820s and 3840s, 3860s and 3880s, 3900s and 3920s, 3940s and 3960s, 3980s and 4000s, 4020s and 4040s, 4060s and 4080s, 4100s and 4120s, 4140s and 4160s, 4180s and 4200s, 4220s and 4240s, 4260s and 4280s, 4300s and 4320s, 4340s and 4360s, 4380s and 4400s, 4420s and 4440s, 4460s and 4480s, 4500s and 4520s, 4540s and 4560s, 4580s and 4600s, 4620s and 4640s, 4660s and 4680s, 4700s and 4720s, 4740s and 4760s, 4780s and 4800s, 4820s and 4840s, 4860s and 4880s, 4900s and 4920s, 4940s and 4960s, 4980s and 5000s, 5020s and 5040s, 5060s and 5080s, 5100s and 5120s, 5140s and 5160s, 5180s and 5200s, 5220s and 5240s, 5260s and 5280s, 5300s and 5320s, 5340s and 5360s, 5380s and 5400s, 5420s and 5440s, 5460s and 5480s, 5500s and 5520s, 5540s and 5560s, 5580s and 5600s, 5620s and 5640s, 5660s and 5680s, 5700s and 5720s, 5740s and 5760s, 5780s and 5800s, 5820s and 5840s, 5860s and 5880s, 5900s and 5920s, 5940s and 5960s, 5980s and 6000s, 6020s and 6040s, 6060s and 6080s, 6100s and 6120s, 6140s and 6160s, 6180s and 6200s, 6220s and 6240s, 6260s and 6280s, 6300s and 6320s, 6340s and 6360s, 6380s and 6400s, 6420s and 6440s, 6460s and 6480s, 6500s and 6520s, 6540s and 6560s, 6580s and 6600s, 6620s and 6640s, 6660s and 6680s, 6700s and 6720s, 6740s and 6760s, 6780s and 6800s, 6820s and 6840s, 6860s and 6880s, 6900s and 6920s, 6940s and 6960s, 6980s and 7000s, 7020s and 7040s, 7060s and 7080s, 7100s and 7120s, 7140s and 7160s, 7180s and 7200s, 7220s and 7240s, 7260s and 7280s, 7300s and 7320s, 7340s and 7360s, 7380s and 7400s, 7420s and 7440s, 7460s and 7480s, 7500s and 7520s, 7540s and 7560s, 7580s and 7600s, 7620s and 7640s, 7660s and 7680s, 7700s and 7720s, 7740s and 7760s, 7780s and 7800s, 7820s and 7840s, 7860s and 7880s, 7900s and 7920s, 7940s and 7960s, 7980s and 8000s, 8020s and 8040s, 8060s and 8080s, 8100s and 8120s, 8140s and 8160s, 8180s and 8200s, 8220s and 8240s, 8260s and 8280s, 8300s and 8320s, 8340s and 8360s, 8380s and 8400s, 8420s and 8440s, 8460s and 8480s, 8500s and 8520s, 8540s and 8560s, 8580s and 8600s, 8620s and 8640s, 8660s and 8680s, 8700s and 8720s, 8740s and 8760s, 8780s and 8800s, 8820s and 8840s, 8860s and 8880s, 8900s and 8920s, 8940s and 8960s, 8980s and 9000s, 9020s and 9040s, 9060s and 9080s, 9100s and 9120s, 9140s and 9160s, 9180s and 9200s, 9220s and 9240s, 9260s and 9280s, 9300s and 9320s, 9340s and 9360s, 9380s and 9400s, 9420s and 9440s, 9460s and 9480s, 9500s and 9520s, 9540s and 9560s, 9580s and 9600s, 9620s and 9640s, 9660s and 9680s, 9700s and 9720s, 9740s and 9760s, 9780s and 9800s, 9820s and 9840s, 9860s and 9880s, 9900s and 9920s, 9940s and 9960s, 9980s and 10000s, 10020s and 10040s, 10060s and 10080s, 10100s and 10120s, 10140s and 10160s, 10180s and 10200s, 10220s and 10240s, 10260s and 10280s, 10300s and 10320s, 10340s and 10360s, 10380s and 10400s, 10420s and 10440s, 10460s and 10480s, 10500s and 10520s, 10540s and 10560s, 10580s and 10600s, 10620s and 10640s, 10660s and 10680s, 10700s and 10720s, 10740s and 10760s, 10780s and 10800s, 10820s and 10840s, 10860s and 10880s, 10900s and 10920s, 10940s and 10960s, 10980s and 11000s, 11020s and 11040s, 11060s and 11080s, 11100s and 11120s, 11140s and 11160s, 11180s and 11200s, 11220s and 11240s, 11260s and 11280s, 11300s and 11320s, 11340s and 11360s, 11380s and 11400s, 11420s and 11440s, 11460s and 11480s, 11500s and 11520s, 11540s and 11

Bleached Table Linen, damask finish,
 64 inches wide, direct from the York
 Street Manufacturing Company, Belfast,
 75c a yard.
 Bleached Table Satin Damask, 63
 inches wide, Anderson's manufacture,
 \$1 a yard.
 Bleached Table Satin Damask, 72
 inches wide. \$1.25 a yard.
 Bleached Table Damask Nappins from
 75c to \$3.50 a dozen.
 Hemmed Nappins, ready for use, \$1 to
 \$3 a dozen.
 Turkey Red Table Damask, 25c, 30c,
 35c, 40c, 50c and 60c a yard.
 We respectfully invite housekeepers,
 hotelkeepers and restaurants to call and
 examine our unequalled stock of
 Table Linen and take advantage of the
 peerless values we offer.

W. McGinnis & Co.

Mariposa and J Sts.

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BEST IS CENT MEAL IN TOWN
GEORGE SCORLING, Prop.

Notice to Creditors.
In the Superior court of the county of Fresno
state of California.
I, the undersigned, J. T. and M. K. Patton, in
and for said debtors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL creditors,
creditors who have proved their claims against
the above named insolvents to appear before the said court at its next term of
court to be held at the court room of
district No. 2, Fresno, on the 12th day of
February, 1896, at the hour of 9 o'clock a.m.,
to file their claims and show why the same
should be allowed or disallowed. If
J. T. and M. K. Patton, insolvents, should not
be discharged from all their liabilities, in accordance
with the statute which cases may be
presented.

Dated January 24, 1896.
T. G. HART, Clerk.

